FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1849. [NO. 1691.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end New Hotel building.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Fayetteville, N. C.

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Bites and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.
Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up the business of Farming, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides. The tract of land contains four hundred acres,—about fifty of which are cleared.

It is situated on the South-West side of the Big Swamp, near Centre Bridge, in Robeson County. It lies remarkably well for cultivation, and is as fertile, and has as good range, as any found on the Swamp. There is on it a two story dwelling, with the usual outhouses. The land is well timbered, and is convenient to the Cape Fear, the distance being about four miles, and the road good.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any who may wish to view it.

Terms will be reasonable.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.
Oct. 19, 1849. 90-tf

Fine Timber Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1300 acres of LAND in Robeson county, on the West side of Lumber River, and about 9 or 10 miles from Lumberton. There are about 50 acres in cultivation; the balance is heavily timbered low land. For Tow Timber or Turpentine, there is no superior Land in the county. This Land will be sold low and on accommodating terms. It will be shewn, and any further information given, upon application to Peter McLauchlan on the premises, John W. Powell at Leesville, or the subscriber at Lumberton.

ROBERT S. FRENCH.
Oct 22, 1849. 90-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1849.

Daniel Cameron, Administrator of John McKenzie, deceased, *versus* Eliza McKenzie, Mary Ann McKenzie, Caroline McKenzie, Duncan McKenzie, William McKenzie, Alexander McKenzie, heirs at law of John McKenzie.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court upon the reading of the petition, that Duncan McKenzie, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McKenzie to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1849.

90] J. McLAURIN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1849. 90-1m

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Acts of the Legislature in relation to the Common Schools having been amended, the Board of Superintendents will hereafter be elected at the December Term of the County Court.

The Clerk of the Court will give the notice for the meeting of the Justices of the County, on the Wednesday of the Term.

The School Committee for the last year, October 1848 to October 1849, are requested to meet on the Tuesday of the week of the Superior Court of the County, that day being the 13th of November.

The Board elected in December will meet in January 1850, to enter on the discharge of their duties, at which time the School Committees will be appointed for the several Districts, by the Board.

The School Committees in the respective Districts will be expected to return the number of Children in their Districts, by the December Term of the Court, and they must specify the males and the females, as by law they are required to do.—Blank forms of returns may be had on application to the Clerk of the County Court.

The Committees must hereafter be particular to state the number of the males and females that have been taught in the Schools.

Application will be made for the appointment of a Committee to examine, for the year, those who apply to become Teachers; as no one can be employed as a Teacher who has not a certificate signed by a majority of the Committee.

The School Committees are requested to state the number of School Houses in their Districts.

The scholastic year will hereafter begin on the first day of January each year.

All those having business with the School Committee of the last year, will take notice that the Committee will meet on the Tuesday of the Superior Court, the 13th day of November, at 11 o'clock.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
Chairman of the Board.
Oct. 20, 1849. 90-4w

FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C., have now ready for sale and delivery, **20,000** APPLE TREES, and a small lot of PEAR, PEACH, APRICOT, PLUM, NECTARINE, &c., all of the finest kinds cultivated in the United States. One of the Proprietors, with a good assortment of all, will be at Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court, in December. Written orders, previous to that time, should be sent to care of E. J. Hale.

J. & T. LINDLEY.
October 18, 1849. 90-tf

ENTERTAINMENT
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened, at this place, a House for their accommodation. He solicits a share of public patronage, promising that no pains will be spared, on his part, to render all who may favor him with a call comfortable. Active and attentive Servants will always be at hand. To meet the demands of public occasions, he has provided himself with good and extensive Stables, which will be attended by a careful Ostler. Terms moderate and regular.

N. NICHOLSON.
Floral College, Oct. 15, 1849. 90-tf

MISS BINGHAM

WILL resume her School at her house in Old Street on MONDAY the 8th October. She will take a class of young Ladies in Drawing and Painting separate from her School.

Sept. 24. 86-6w

Important Land Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, the following

Valuable REAL ESTATE,

(sold to effect a division,) viz:—

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.
2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.
1 Lot on Franklin street.
2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.
1 vacant Lot near the Jail.
1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.
250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.
6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.
3¼ acres of Land joining the same.
54 acres of Land near Union Factory.
100 acres, valuable for fire-wood, joining Ellis.
146 acres do do, joining ditto.
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

ARCHD A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Oct. 6, 1849. 88tS

LIFE INSURANCE.
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

MORE TIME.

THE Subscriber, (North-East corner Market Square,) has returned from New York, with that kind of a stock of goods that will suit this Market. They are pretty,—they are good,—and they are really very cheap. Watches of all kinds—as high as you want, or as low as you want; Jewelry that embraces all of the latest styles, tastes, and fashions.

A large lot of Military goods, from the large bass drum to the smallest button. Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; silver ware, from the soup ladle to a salt spoon; pistols, from the ivory handle revolver to the german brass barrel; fine lot of double-barrel Guns; single ditto; any quantity of fine pocket knives; beautiful lot of coral necklaces; fine and common accordeons; gold pens; and almost any thing else you may call for in his line, and perhaps a little out of it. Step in, Gentlemen, and get your watches repaired.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.
October 1, 1849. 87-2m

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,
Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets,
&c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.
Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market.)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epaulettes, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Baden county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in shewing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept 12, 1849. 85-ts

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

Valuable Turpentine Lands
FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1849.

R. C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and others.

IN this cause, on motion, leave is given to Plaintiff to amend his Bill by making parties, and in other respects. It appearing to the Court, that Lydia McBryde and Archibald McBryde are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, notifying said non-residents of this proceeding, and that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1849.

86] S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,
AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE;
for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at their old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 6. 84-2m

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

CHECKS,
ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Books & Stationary,

OF all kinds usually kept, just receiving and opening. Particulars hereafter.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 17, 1849.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the first Monday of December next, at Public Auction, at the Court House, that desirable little FARM on the Wilmington road, about the edge of town, formerly known as Cade's. There is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and other Out-houses. It is a desirable residence, and the sale will be positive.

WILLIAM CADE, for
Jas. W. Cade.
October 12, 1849. 89-ts

'GET THE BEST.'

'All young persons should have a standard

DICTIONARY,

at their elbows. And while you are about it, *get the best;* that Dictionary is

NOAH WEBSTER'S,

The *great work, unabridged.* If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head.'—*Phrenolog. Journal.*

'Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English language.'

London Morning Chronicle.

'This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere.—*London Literary Gazette.*

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

For Sale in Fayetteville by E. J. HALE.
April 13, 1849. 68-eow

POETRY.

ANNABEL LEE.

BY THE LATE EDGAR A. POE.

"It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

"*I* was a child and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea.
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

"And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

"The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

"But our love, it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:

"For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea—
In her tomb by the sounding sea."

WHAT I HAVE NOTICED.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead; and that tombstones are marked with epitaphs of "good and virtuous." Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts," but he makes every body pay who owes him to the uttermost farthing.

I have noticed that Death is a merciful judge, though not impartial. Every man owes a debt—Death summons the debtor, and he lays down his dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbors, to surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right with few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed, and call Dame Fortune "blind," but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has most capital eyesight, and is no "granny" with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say "Here he lies," which no doubt is often the truth, and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would surely believe they had got into the wrong grave.

New York Spirit of the Times.

A Conundrum and a Charade.—We find the following puzzles in the Sunday Mercury of this week. Both are good, and have the charm of novelty as well as humor:

The Con.—"How is it that the trees can put on a new dress, without opening their trunks?" "It is because they *leave out* their summer clothing."

The Charade.—"My first (syllable) is put on the table and under the table. My second is an article of food. My third and fourth is what all desire and none can do without. My whole is one of the United States."

We venture to guess that the first is *Mat*—the second *Ri*—the third and fourth *Money*—and the whole (the best of "united states,") *Matrimony.*

The New Haven Journal says that the following bequests were made by the late Henry Trowbridge, of that city:—$5000 to the American board for Foreign Missions; $5000 to the Home Missionary Society; $2000 to the American Bible Society; $2000 to the Seamen's Friend Society; $2000 to the poor of the First Congregational Society of N. Haven, and some others, amounting in all to about $25,000.

At a social tea table the other evening, Mr. S—— was complaining of the irregularity of the mail delivery at certain post offices, and intending a compliment to the ladies present, observed that it would be a vast improvement if that department would bestow its official patronage upon the 'fair sex,' and appoint its deputies from among the ladies; when the witty Miss P—— keenly replied: 'Undoubtedly the ladies would be capital hands at managing the *males!*'

It is estimated that there have been built in the United States, from the year 1824 to the year 1848, 2,310 steamboats. The present rate of steamboat building is about two hundred per annum.

FROM THE FREDRICKSBURG NEWS.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

There is a sketch of Mrs. Washington which can be found in Knapp's Female Biography. It was furnished by Mr. G. W. P. Custis. It covers some thirteen pages of that work, and tells all that can be told of that worthy and estimable lady. Her maiden name was Ball, and she was the mother of George Washington. When George was 12 years of age his father died, leaving him to the care and instruction of his mother. The mother is thus described by Mr. Laurence Washington, of Chotank:—

"Of her I was ten times more afraid than I ever was of my own parents; she awed men in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind. And even now when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grand parent of a second generation, I could not behold that majestic woman without feelings it is impossible to describe. Whoever has seen that awe inspiring air and manner, so characteristic in the father of his country, will remember the matron as she appeared when the presiding genius of her well ordered household, commanding and being obeyed.

"When the comforting and glorious intelligence arrived, of the passage of the Delaware, (December, '76,) an event which restored our hopes from the very brink of despair, a number of her friends waited upon the mother, with congratulations. She received them with calmness; observed that it was most pleasurable news, and that George appeared to have deserved well of his country for such signal services. And continued, in reply to the gratulating patriots, [most of whom held letters in their hands, from which they read extracts,] 'But, my good sirs, here is too much flattery—still George will not forget the lessons I early taught him—he will not forget *himself*, though he is the subject of so much praise.'

Curious Statistics.—Forty-five years ago our old friend and correspondent, John Pintard, Esq., made the following estimate of the future increase of the population of the city of New York and its then suburbs, which included Brooklyn, Williamsburg, etc. So far the reality exceeds the estimate. It was made at the rate of twenty-five per cent. increase every five years, that being the ascertained ratio in 1805, when the calculation was first published, viz:—

1805,	75,770	1855,	715,650
1810,	94,715	1860,	882,062
1815,	110,390	1865,	1,102,577
1820,	147,987	1870,	1,378,221
1825,	184,923	1875,	1,722,776
1830,	231,228	1880,	2,153,470
1835,	289,035	1885,	2,691,837
1840,	361,293	1890,	3,364,796
1845,	451,616	1895,	4,205,995
1850,	564,520	1900,	5,257,493

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

A Louisiana paper, in urging the importance of the improvement of the Western rivers, says:

"It is time that appropriations should be made for the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi on a scale commensurate with their national importance. They water thirteen States and half as many embryo territories. Their commerce is equal to that which floats on the ocean in the American bottoms between our seaports and foreign countries. It is made up of the produce, manufactures, and imports of one-half of the States of the Union. The greater number of these States have a direct interest in the commercial facilities offered by these rivers, while all the rest have a strong collateral interest in the same. Seven hundred steamers, having an aggregate tonnage of 140,000 tons, navigated by 25,000 men, ply upon them. These steamers are worth not less than $12,000,000, and are navigated at an annual outlay not short of $10,000,000, while the value of the merchandise transported by them may be roundly estimated at $250,000,000 annually."

We have seldom heard of an instance of more beautiful simplicity than was evinced by a matter of fact witness on a riot trial case 'down east.'

'What were the mob doing when you first saw them?' was one of the questions asked by the district attorney.

'They was a-singin',' replied the witness.

'*Singing!*' exclaimed the public prosecutor; 'what were they singing about?'

'I don't know, I'm sure, but they was *a-singin'*, any how.'

'Well, what *was* it? What were they *saying?* What did they seem to be *talking about?*'

'Wall,' as fur as I recollect,' replied the witness, 'they was a talkin' about a man o' the name of Mr. Tucker, who refused to come home to his tea!'

This supreme specimen of ignorance and simplicity convulsed the whole court with laughter.

Couldn't help laughing the other day at an anecdote of a man accustomed to make long prayers, who had over persuaded a guest, greatly against his inclination, to stay to breakfast. He prayed and prayed, till his impatient guest began seriously to think of edging away quietly and walking off; but in attempting it waked up the old man's son, who was asleep in his chair.

'How soon will your father be through?' whispered the guest.

'Has he got to the Jews yet?' asked the boy in reply.

'No,' said the other.

'Wal, then he aint *half* through?' answered the boy, and composed himself again to his nap.

Population of London.—Official returns, recently published by order of the British House of Commons, show that the present population of London is about 2,336,860.

It was the saying of a great divine, based on long observation, that he had found more good in bad people, and more bad in good people, than he ever expected.

Exercise and Health.—Downing's Horticulturist expatiates on the advantage to our women of often seeking the air and using abundant exercise, as a true means of preserving health and imparting to beauty a more captivating freshness. An excellent article hereon finishes thus:

"A word or two more, and upon what ought to be the most important argument to all. Exercise, fresh air, health, are they not almost synonymous? The exquisite bloom on the cheeks of American girls fades in the matron much sooner here than in England—not only because of the softness of the English climate, as many suppose. It is because exercise, so necessary to the maintenance of health, is so little a matter of habit and education here, and so largely insisted upon in England; and it is because exercise, when taken here at all is too often as a matter of duty, and has no soul in it; while the English woman, who takes a lively interest in her rural employments, inhales new life in every day's occupation, and plants perpetual roses in her cheeks by the mere act of planting them in her garden."

Fence Posts.—We are often asked for the best method for preparing fence posts.

When practicable, always put the upper or limb end of the post in the ground, thus reversing the position in which it grew. The valvular arrangement of the capillary tubes of wood is such, that the moisture from the ground will rise if placed *root end* down, and thus assist to decompose the wood; but if the post is reversed, the moisture will not rise, and thereby the decay will in part be prevented.

As additional security against decay, any of the following may be adopted.

Insert the end of the post intended to be placed in the ground, in a weak solution of *corrosive sublimate*, to the depth of its intended insertion; this is called kyanising, and if thoroughly done, so that the wood be saturated, the bottom will outlast the upper part of the post.

Burn the lower end of the post, and while hot, plunge it into melted tar, or petroleum—coal tar will answer.

If the end of charred posts be soaked in a solution of sulphate of iron (common copperas,) for one week before being placed in the ground, they will last for a life time. The tops of posts should be tarred after they are in the ground, and the sun will cause the tar to enter the grain of the wood, and thus close it against rains, insects, &c. &c.

Sowing Seeds in Autumn.—Cobbett, in his *American Gardener*, recommends the sowing of several kinds of seed in autumn—such for instance, as carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, and many other kinds. He remarks in illustration of the truth of this theory, that the "seeds of all plants will remain safe in this way all the winter, though the frost may penetrate to the depth of three feet below them, except the seeds of such plants as a very slight frost will cut down." A writer of some distinction in one of our agricultural exchanges, strenuously advocates the same plan, and remarks that this is the natural system pursued by dame Nature, who casts all her seeds upon the soil in autumn, and never fails of a crop. Onions we have long practiced sowing in the fall, and the same method is adopted by many—especially those who wish to have them for early marketing.—*Maine Farmer.*

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.—A Lady of Washington, on a tour a few days ago to the New Hampshire mountains, in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. and Mrs. Webster, relates, in a letter to a friend, the following characteristic anecdote of the distinguished statesman:

"In descending a hill this morning, we met a large ox cart heavily loaded; two horses had been added to the team to assist in drawing it up the hill, and the drivers were beating the poor beasts in vain, for they made no progress, and our coach could not pass down until the cart got up. Seeing the state of affairs, Mr. Webster jumped from the stage, took the reins, and made the men go behind and push, while he, by his skillful management, drove them up the hill with ease, his clear ringing voice cheering and encouraging the animals as they put forth their utmost strength. As he returned to the stage, his face glowing with satisfaction and radiant with expression, I never saw him look so handsome. One would have supposed from his countenance that he had just triumphed in some great intellectual rencontre, instead of a triumph of skill in the farmer's vocation. The drivers little suspected to whom they were indebted for assistance, and he seemed truly happy with the excitement of his successful effort."

English Railways.—From an analysis of recent returns of railroads in Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the number of miles of railroad open for use, on the 30th of June last, was 5,447. The number of passengers conveyed during the preceding half year was 28,761,895.—The number of persons killed on the railroads during that period was 96, and of persons injured 75. Of the persons killed, 12 were passengers, five of whom were killed from causes beyond their own control, and seven in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the other persons killed, 51 were persons in the employ of the railway companies or of contractors, and 21 were trespassers or persons in no way connected with the railroads, who lost their lives in consequence of improperly crossing or standing on the tracks.

Queen Victoria and the royal family, on her return from her late visit in the highlands of Scotland, for the first time made her return journey the whole way by railroad.

"An Old Man would be Wooing."—An Epigram by Jeems.

A foolish old man would take to his arms
A young and beautiful maid—
"O, how the world, when viewing your charms,
Would praise my wisdom," he said,
"They'd praise your wisdom—ah! very true"—
Cried the maiden—"and that were fine!—
But then, dear sir, when they look at you,
O, what would they say of mine?"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The Administration of President Taylor had not commenced before the veteran Editor of the "*Union*," exasperated by the overthrow of his party, announced his determination to oppose it, and, during the last summer, before time had been allowed for the development of the policy of the new Administration, or for the recommendation of a single measure to Congress, that print, "the organ of the Opposition at the seat of government," proclaimed its purpose, "no matter what face the future might wear, to oppose the Administration to the bitter end."

Measures of domestic policy having been but very slightly shadowed forth, the *Union* has until recently confined itself chiefly to an outcry at the appointment to office of some of the members of a party which has during twenty years been as *much* proscribed and spurned by the *Locofoco* Administrations as though they were aliens in the country, and entitled to none of the rights and privileges of American citizens. Having exhausted its vocabulary of vituperation on this theme, and determined to prejudge the Administration without regard to facts, the *Union* has lately burst forth in fury against the foreign policy of the President; and the Secretary of State has not been able to do a single act which has not been condemned, or to leave undone any thing for the omission of which he has not been severely censured.

We propose briefly to examine this subject, and to show how groundless are these sweeping censures of the *Union*.—We have been attentive observers of the manner in which foreign affairs have been conducted since the present Secretary of State was called by the President to aid him in the management of those affairs; and, after a dispassionate consideration of every thing he has done, which has thus far met the public eye, and of which we have any knowledge, we undertake to say that our foreign relations, amidst great difficulties, were never more successfully managed, and that in every instance he has vindicated the honor and interests of the nation with an ability, zeal, and patriotism which entitle him to the respect and thanks of the country.

The *Union* hazards vague charges of mismanagement, then calls for the facts, and, while it strikes away in the dark, complains that it has no light. We can tell the *Union* that were its judgments guided by more candor, there is light enough to lead it to more charitable constructions than it now chooses to pronounce. The fact is, President Taylor's Administration, so far as it regards its foreign policy, has been most remarkable for the frankness and openness with which he has exposed all his doings, when compatible with the public interest, without awaiting the slow and distant operation resorted to under other Administrations, of calls of Congress. The moment that the Opposition raised the hue and cry about the stoppage of the Prussian war-steamer United States, President Taylor ordered the whole correspondence with the German Minister to be laid before the public. The same frankness characterized his conduct in the case of his refusal to hold any further communication with the French Minister, and, in general, the correspondence of the Secretary has been promptly laid before the public, on the call of his political assailants, with a defiance of scrutiny and opposition never before exhibited in our history. So far, therefore, from refusing light to his enemies, the President, with characteristic fearlessness, has unveiled his proceedings to friend and foe; and the result has been that the *Union*, and all that portion of the factious press bound, under any circumstances, to "oppose to the bitter end," have broke forth against the President and the Secretary of State with a fury unparalleled in vindictiveness and injustice. But let us proceed.

In the case of the Prussian war-steamer United States the conduct of the Administration was marked by a degree of courtesy and firmness which, while it compelled the agents of a foreign Power within our borders to respect our own laws and treaties, deprived even those who were bound to respect our neutral obligations of the slightest pretext of complaint. As a mark of extraordinary confidence in the German Minister, the President offered to accept his own written assurance, in the words of our act of 1818, that the ship should not violate our neutrality. This Baron Von Roenne declined to give without fixing a construction on the words of the act which rendered it inoperative. The bond prescribed by the act was then demanded and obtained, to the satisfaction of Denmark and even of Prussia herself. The ship which was fitting out in our own navy yard, and under the direction of our own naval commanders, by order of Mr. Secretary Mason, for the purpose of being employed in the Schleswig-Holstein war, sailed under bonds for Bremerhaven, her port of destination, and his Majesty of Prussia has never been able to employ that ship in violation of our treaty with Denmark.—Had the Administration proceeded, as its predecessor had done, to fit out ships for the belligerents of Europe, our country would soon have become a byword and a reproach among nations for disregarding the faith of treaty stipulations, and ready at all times to supply any Power with the means of destroying a friend for the mere pecuniary emolument arising out of the job.

This act, exhibiting in a striking light the determination of President Taylor to fulfil the pledges of his Inaugural Address in relation to the faith of treaties, was soon followed by another act founded on the same policy, which has elevated our national character among the nations of the earth. Cuba was a prize so fascinating, and so well calculated for popular lure and clap-trap, that our political opponents placed it first in the apt alliteration of their party-cry during the last Presidential canvass, of "Cuba, Canada, and Cass."—What General Cass's policy would have been had he received a majority of the votes for the Presidency, we leave others to conjecture. It is our pride and pleasure to refer to the action of President Taylor, adopted at the first moment he learned that a hostile expedition against Cuba was fitting out within our borders. No deceitful considerations of policy were permitted by our honest Chief Magistrate to swerve him from the path of duty and honor. Our treaty with Spain stood before him; our neutrality act of 1818 was faithfully executed; and the President's proclamation, backed by the active obedience of the officers of the Government under his control, succeeded in dispersing this expedition by the calm administration of law, and the moral force of reason and good faith which distinguished the proclamation. For this act the President has received the thanks, not only of foreign nations, but of all good men in his own country; and the time is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when the thoughtless men who enlisted in this illegal enterprise, without knowing its destination, will thank the President for an interference which saved them from the fate of the followers of Miranda, and the horrors of the dungeon and the gibbet. It is now ascertained that the Spanish commander, Roncali, was ready to receive them with a disciplined body of regular soldiers, against whom they could not have possibly made a successful head. No vindictive measures were adopted by the Administration against those who had violated the law, or meditated its infraction. The whole expedition was peaceably and quietly dispersed, and the Administration has been no less distinguished by its clemency than its firmness.

Simultaneously with the proclamation to arrest the illegal invasion of Cuba was another act of President Taylor, which stands in beautiful relief in connection with it. It was the prompt and efficient action of the Secretary of State, through our Consul at Havana, in procuring the return to the United States of the keeper of the prison in Havana, who had released Ynlaverde while under sentence of death for high treason.

Firm in his purpose to vindicate the honor of his own country, and the right of every man to the protection of our laws who seeks shelter under them, whether native or foreigner; resolved to maintain the honor of our flag, and the inviolability of the person of every one entitled to the protection of our laws, the President secured the safety of Garcia at the very moment when he had been removed to the prison adjoining the garrotid, and triumphantly placed him in the custody of the law officers of the United States at New Orleans.

While we were astonished at the rapidity of the Executive movement, all were gratified at the fortunate result. Had the President proceeded to demand Garcia from the Court of Madrid it would have been a fatal mistake, which might, and probably would, have involved the peace of the two countries. The delays of that dilatory Court, if resulting in the execution of Garcia, could never have been satisfactorily atoned for to our Government or People. We regard this decisive movement of the Executive in the right direction as an act not merely fortunate in its consequences, but evincive of that wise forecast, that sagacity and quickness of decision which distinguished General Taylor in every battle he has fought and every victory he has won. Yet these things, which have been, and will continue to be in future, the topics over which good men will rejoice, have furnished to the Opposition press, "bound to oppose to the bitter end, no matter what face the conduct of the Administration might wear," nothing but themes for contumely and abuse. They are evidences of "the bungling diplomacy" of the Secretary of State—of "the blundering and ignorance" of the President of the United States—of the "imbecility" of the Cabinet.

No act of the Administration of any description has escaped their censure. The President issued a recommendation to the People to devote one day, while a fatal pestilence was spreading its ravages throughout the land, to humiliation and prayer, and the nation responded with extraordinary unanimity to the appeal of its Chief Magistrate. The temples of the Almighty were opened on that day to all who acknowledged his existence and feared his displeasure. The prayers of millions went up to the Most High for relief from the dreadful scourge. By His kind providence the pestilence has disappeared; yet the recommendation of the President was scoffed at, and he was most scurvily assailed for having dared to make it. From the tone of a portion of the Democratic press, the elimination of the disease—the banishment of a pestilence after a recommendation of President Taylor of prayers to God to expel it, was little better than a usurpation of power, and it required but one step further for them to take—a natural and an easy one—to place the whole party on the side of the Cholera, to defend it against the Executive encroachments of General Taylor, and to enshrine it as a political martyr by the side of the French Minister, the Round Islanders, and the "thousand" victims who have been decapitated by the "bloody axe of proscription."

The conduct of the Opposition in taking sides with the French Minister, M. Poussin, against their own Government, whom he had twice insulted, exceeds, for its shameless effrontery, any thing that has occurred in the past history of this country. Believing, as we do, that Mr. Poussin had authority in his instructions for the insult in the case of Captain Carpender, and knowing, as all know, that Mr. Secretary Mason, at the head of the Navy Department under Mr. Polk, as well as Mr. Clifford, Mr. Polk's Minister in Mexico, had both, with a full knowledge of all the facts, approved of all the conduct of Capt Carpender, we blush for a press which, in its rage to assail the President and the Secretary of State, has not hesitated to demolish the characters of two of the leading statesmen of its own party. Be it remembered that the immediate insult complained of by our Government was Mr. Poussin's letter to the Secretary of State, in which he lectured the President and his Cabinet about the dignity of our national marine, as involved in Mr. Mason's own decision in the case of Capt Carpender; be it remembered that Mr. Clifford, in Mexico, had thoroughly approved of Capt. Carpender's conduct; then let the candid reader reflect that the complaint against the Secretary of State is that he did not reverse the decision of these two Democratic functionaries, but modestly preferred submitting Commander Carpender's defence to the French Government, in the honest hope that he might escape censure and disgrace for having saved a French ship and kept her thirty hours, not in opposition, but pursuant to the will of her own captain!

From all the facts which have ever yet appeared, Com. Carpender never detained the vessel for an instant against the will of her captain. The French captain, ignorant of the navigation, refused Com. Carpender's offer to serve under him; insisted that that officer should take command of his ship to get her off the rocks, and abandoned her to him. Com. Carpender, by his nautical skill and at much hazard, succeeded in saving her, carried her to safe anchorage, and delivered her up at the very first moment her captain appeared to ask for her. He was not only entitled to salvage for his crew, but he exhibited an excessive generosity in yielding up the vessel without salvage; he voluntarily gave up his own rights, and the rights of his sailors, who labored all night to save the French ship; yet it seems that nothing would satisfy the French Government but his ruin. He had a lien on the vessel saved, and he had a right to detain her until he could carry her into port for adjudication. He could not carry her into Vera Cruz, as a Mexican ordinance of long standing prohibits any foreign man-of-war from entering the harbor of Vera Cruz; and, had he attempted to enter the port of the Eugenie's destination, the guns of San Juan de Ulua would have announced the arrival of the Iris as soon as she came within gun-shot of that fortress.

Never yet was any Opposition betrayed into a position so disreputable as their presses have placed them in, by their determination to oppose President Taylor, right or wrong, "to the bitter end." They have walked over Mr. Clifford, and left him prostrate; and have beaten down Secretary Mason, in order to take sides with the French Government. To kill the Secretary of State they have not hesitated to stab their own Secretary of the Navy. To take sides with Mr. Poussin they have not paused to consider what is to become of Mr. Clifford. The reputation of their own Minister in Mexico is nothing by the side or in comparison with the reputation of a French Minister in the United States. The "Union" and its auxiliaries have not scrupled to publish reviews and reflections the most acrimonious against an American Secretary of State, whose only object has been to sustain the honor of his own Government, and his own official position, against Messrs. De Tocqueville and Poussin, and to trample him in the dust to sustain the Ministers of a Foreign Government who have twice grossly insulted him.

We must close these remarks for to-day. The subject requires more space than we anticipated, but it demands a thorough examination, and we shall resume it at an early day. The foreign policy of President Taylor will bear the strictest scrutiny, and, in despite of all who mean to oppose it to the bitter end, no matter what face it may wear, we mean to demonstrate that, so far as it has yet been disclosed to the public, it has been honorable, wise, and successful in every particular.

English papers received of the date of Liverpool, 6th inst. state the stock of Cotton at 546,780 bales against 530,600 same time last year.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

CAN'T DO ANY THING RIGHT!

The Washington Union could never discover that Mr. Polk did any thing wrong. As if to apologize for so high an estimate of humanity in one instance, it now insists upon it, that the present Administration can do nothing right. In an article upon the Navigation Laws, that paper, after having expressed its pleasure at the interpretation put upon the act of 1817 by Mr. Meredith, says:

"But we must confess, at the same time, that we cannot be insensible to the gross impropriety—to call it by no harsher name—committed by Mr. Meredith in writing a private letter to Messrs. Barclay & Livingston, of New York, informing those gentlemen, in advance, of the course which would be pursued by the Treasury Department. Our commercial interest desired to be informed of the effect of the new British navigation act, according to the existing laws of the United States; and of course our shippers and importers were anxious to know whether English vessels, with cargoes from any part of the world, would be admitted into our ports after the first of January next on the same terms with American vessels, of the United States in British ports. Mr. Meredith knew of this anxiety, and it was his plain and imperative duty, as soon as he had determined on the proper construction to be given to the law of 1817, to have made that construction publicly known by issuing circulars to all our custom-houses, setting forth the course which the Treasury Department would adopt. But instead of pursuing this evident course, Mr. Meredith, for some reason unknown, and of course insufficient, addressed the following letter to Messrs. Barclay & Livingston:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 2d inst., I have to state that in consequence of the recent alteration in the British navigation laws, British vessels from British or other foreign ports will (under our existing laws) be allowed, after the 1st of January next, to enter in our ports with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have further to state that such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted on the same terms as to duties and imposts as vessels of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO MESSRS. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, New York.

It will be seen that this letter is dated October 12 1849; and it promptly mailed, it reached New York on the morning of the 13th of October. But three days were permitted to elapse before a copy of this letter was furnished for publication by the Treasury Department, and it did not make its appearance before the public until the morning of the 15th October, when it was published *officially* both by the *National Intelligencer* and the *Republic*. Mr. Meredith's circular, conveying to the public *the same information* which had been conveyed to Messrs. Barclay & Livingston three days previously, was issued on the 15th, and published in the Washington papers on the 16th of October. It is perfectly evident, therefore, that for some reason not apparent, Mr. Meredith was induced to furnish a New York firm with important information, which was withheld from the public when it was the plain and imperative duty of the Secretary to make that information known to all. We do not imitate the established tactics of the Whig party and charge Mr. Meredith with fraudulent and corrupt conduct; but we must be permitted to say that he has subjected himself to some censure. There have already been too many blunders committed on this question—too much hesitation—too much delay—and we cannot see how Mr. Meredith can escape censure for adhering to that bungling system which has characterised the conduct of this administration from the 4th of March to the present time.

We need not refer to the information more than once given to the minions of the Administration, in the days of Jackson, by which they were enabled to realise large sums. We would only call attention to the fact, that the reciprocal relations between this country and Great Britain, with regard to foreign trade, do not commence until the first day of January next. What object Mr. Meredith could have had, therefore, in giving notice of the operation of the law to a private company forty-eight hours before he gave the same notice to the public, nobody but the Editors of the Union can possibly conceive. The assault is simply a piece of ridiculous stupidity, and it is in keeping with all those that the Union has been perpetrating upon the Administration for the last twelve months. What a high opinion the Editors must entertain of their readers' intelligence!

It strikes us that the Union should be a little more *chary* of its charges of blundering and incapacity. It can hardly have forgotten that not more than six weeks ago, it was induced to publish the letter of a correspondent addressed to one of them, and containing an infamous proposition. It must remember the bitterness with which, on that occasion, it denounced its own friends. To talk about the blunders of others, after such a *faux pas* as that, is about as ridiculous as it would be for Benedict Arnold to denounce others as guilty of treachery. Let General Taylor and his Cabinet go to work and blunder on, as hard as they can, from this day till the 4th March 1853. If they can ever stumble on such a blunder as that, they have more Irish blood among them than we ever conceived they had.

[The "Republic" says that the letter was actually sent to the press on the same day that it was despatched to Messrs. Barclay & Livingston.]

The Enquirer, endeavoring to ridicule the President, says of an account of a speech he lately made at Baltimore:

The most amusing part of the whole is that the writer makes Gen. Taylor contradict written and published Whig history. In his late Websterian effort he is made to say:

"'During a long military career, I have never appeared before any tribunal, and have never had occasion to be present at any court martial.'

"Is it not a matter of record and public notoriety, that during the late canvass, the champions of Taylorism pointed to the practice of the numerous court martials on which Gen. Taylor served, to rely upon him, to draw up the opinion or judgment of the court, as positive evidence that he was capable of writing the despatches which he sent from Mexico! Here is a manifest contradiction, which throws a cloud of doubt over the whole sketch of Gen. Taylor's last great effort of oratory."

This is certainly a happy specimen of the fairness and logic of the opposition press. Gen. Taylor, it seems, said that he had never appeared before any tribunal, and had never had occasion to be present at any court martial—plainly meaning that he had never been himself put upon trial before a military court. His statement, in this sense, which every liberal person will accord to it, was in strict accordance with truth. The fact, that he did serve on many court martials, for the trial of other officers, is a fact attested by the records of the army, and perfectly notorious, and one too of which we cannot suppose the Enquirer to be ignorant.—*Richmond Times.*

A striking evidence of the wisdom of the settlers of Minnesota is afforded by the action of the Legislature in passing a vote directing the Secretary to subscribe for all the newspapers published in the Territory from the time of their commencement. These papers are to be bound yearly and deposited in the library, as a valuable history of the time for future reference.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF OCT. 5.

The following gratifying communication from the Secretary to the Admiralty has been made public, from which it will be seen that no doubt is entertained in the highest official quarters as to the authenticity of the intelligence received by the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:*

ADMIRALTY, October 4, 1849.

From a communication made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the Editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, (evening newspaper,) some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*, arrived at Hull from Davis's Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message to the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hull, where the Truelove arrived last night.

We have now to lay before our readers the following interesting details, which have reached us this day. It will be seen that the letter of our Hull correspondent announces the important fact that the ships of the two expeditions were in daily communication with each other:

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:

PILOT OFFICE, HULL, Oct 4, 1849.

SIR: I have no small gratification in being able to forward what I believe to be an authentic account of Captain Franklin and his companions. The Truelove, Parker, arrived here last night from Davis's Straits, bringing a plan which Capt. Kerr, of the Superior, received from an Esquimaux, describing the ships under Franklin to be beset on the north side of Barrow's Straits, and Sir J. Ross's ships on the south side; he also states that on the 30th March, this year, he (the native) *was on board* Franklin's ships, and that a daily communication was maintained between the respective commanders. The plan is drawn by lead pencil, and is a very creditable production. Thomas Ward, Esq., the owner of the Truelove, will by this mail forward the plan and other information to the Lords of the Admiralty, to whom he has already forwarded a telegraphic communication. Sincerely hoping and believing that this information is based on a sound foundation,

I am, sir, yours, obediently,
DALE BROWN.

The following is the communication referred to by Mr. Brown, which was received at the Admiralty this morning:

HULL, October 4, 1849.

SIR: I had the satisfaction of making a short communication this morning by telegraph relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition. I have now to forward for the inspection of their Lordships the Admiralty chart of Baffin's Bay, &c., which Capt Parker, of the Truelove, has put into my hands, together with his remarks, which will, perhaps, convey better information than any lengthened detail of mine; and a rough sketch made by an Esquimaux, given to Capt. Kerr, of the Chieftain, who handed it over to Parker.

It appears that the Chieftain and other ships got to Pond's Bay a day or two before the Truelove; immediately they reached that place, some of the natives went on board, and, *without questioning*, the man drew the sketch, and by signs and in words of his own language, understood by the masters of the whalers, stated that two of the ships had been frozen up for four years on the west side of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the other two had been frozen up on the east side for one year; and that the two ships which had been there the longest had tried to get beyond Cape Reunall, but not being able, had come into Prince Regent's Inlet to winter, where the ice had not broken up since; that he and his companions had been on board all the four ships in March last, and they were then all safe. After receiving this account from the master of the Chieftain, Mr. Parker turned his attention to the endeavor to reach Prince Regent's Inlet, or at any rate to examine Lancaster Sound, for the purpose of giving such information as might be obtainable of the state of the country, &c., and of using his utmost efforts to carry out the instructions of their lordships. He accordingly left his fishing-ground, off Scott's Bay, and proceeded north on the 22d of July, on the passage to Lancaster Sound; and having met with the Advice, Capt. Penny, of Dundee, (with whom he was on friendly terms,) agreed to accompany him. At that time both the ships were fished, the Truelove having 145 tons of oil on board, and the Advice 140 tons; but the masters judged (and rightly too) that although the risk was great with such valuable cargoes on board, they would be disgraced if the attempt were not made to render all the assistance which they were capable of doing.

On the 5th August they got as far as Croker's Bay, where they were stopped by a solid body of ice stretching across the Straits to Admiralty Inlet; and no water being visible to the westward, they were compelled to return, coming close in with the edge of the ice, and on the 8th of August Mr. Parker landed a cask of preserved meats and thirty bags of coals (which had been sent on board by Lady Franklin) upon Cape Hay, deposited the letters, cylinders, &c. according to the instructions of their lordships, and having erected a high pole to attract the attention of the ships or boats which might pass at a future time, they made the best of their way back to the fishing ground, which they reached on the 17th August.

I am respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv't,
THOMAS WARD,
Owner of the Truelove.

The New London (Connecticut) Chronicle of Thursday last contains a confirmation of the above news brought by one of our whaling vessels. It is as follows:

FROM THE NEW LONDON CHRONICLE OF THURSDAY.

Captain Chapel, of the barque *McLellan*, of this port, from Davis's Straits, furnishes information which will be read with interest in the United States, and indeed in every part of the world. About the first of August, while the McLellan lay in Pond's Bay, an indentation of Baffin's Bay, in latitude 74°, longitude 72°, the natives of the coast came on board the Chieftain, an English whaleman, and gave information by signs that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep," (that is not dead,) but were all well. It was considered by the Englishman and by Captain Chapel that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant. The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions, with which his ship was furnished by the British Government, for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England.

This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crews are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The McLellan and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by miracle; at any rate, have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit. On the 12th of June the barque got "nipped" in the ice, and alone escaped destruction by the almost superhuman exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her. She was so severely injured that she leaked so as to be kept afloat only by the incessant work of nearly all hands at the pumps, and by means of two large metallic pumps obtained by Capt. C. from the wreck of two English ships crushed and totally lost just ahead of him. The leak was however partially remedied by thrummed sails under the bow, though she continued to leak badly until her arrival home, and was only kept above water by continual and unceasing labor at the pumps, till she reached the dock, which, indeed, is still obliged to be continued as she lies at the wharf. The two English ships *Superior* and *Lady Jane* were both lost very near the McLellan. Two of the crew of the lost ships arrived in her. They are natives of the Shetland Islands.

Tennessee has at this time within her limits forty-seven furnaces and ninety-two bloomeries, forges, and rolling mills. In the manufacture of iron she stands as the third State in the Union.

BRITISH VIEWS OF OUR FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

We give below the comments of two Liverpool papers on the dismissal of Mr. Poussin, the French Minister. It is very natural that that incident should be regarded with anxiety in England, as well as in France itself, until friendly explanations shall adjust the difficulty; for, notwithstanding the flippant assumptions of the *Chronicle*, it cannot be supposed that the French Government can take umbrage at a step so obviously demanded of our Government by every consideration of self respect.

In addition to what is subjoined from the Liverpool papers, we have some remarks of the London Times on the subject, written before the arrival of the official correspondence; but while they admit, from all that appeared, that the French Minister had "couched his demand in terms unusual or unbecoming," they chiefly consist of disparaging reflections on republican forms of Government and contemptuous personal reflections on the dismissed Minister, unworthy of being copied.

The London News has these remarks on the same subject: "We must say that the fault in this affair seems to lie with the French envoy, Major Poussin, and with M. de Tocqueville, the first of whom uses the most undiplomatic language, such as compels a spirited Government to resent it; whilst the Minister in Paris, without examining the matter, dismisses it in a light and cursory way, assuming that there was haste and wrong on both sides, and taking it for granted that the American President would accept such a compromise."

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle says that no importance is given to the correspondence between our Government and the French Minister, as, he being what is termed a Red Republican, he had been or was to be recalled.

From the Liverpool Chronicle.

The rupture between the Republics of France and America, although less serious, is still unmanicat. The old axiom, *Acerrimæ proximorum odia*, seems to be as true of nations as of relatives.—The quarrel, so far, is personal, but it involves the heads of the two Governments, and, unfortunately, personal considerations have been too often regarded of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal to arms. The Republic of France sends a representative to the United States, who insults, in his communications, the statesmen of the Western Republic. The latter appealed for redress to Louis Napoleon and his Ministers, but got none. On the contrary, the conduct of the erring official is held to be justifiable. American vanity is wounded; and the old soldier, who sits in the chair of Washington, fired at the indignity, insists upon the French Minister quitting a soil which he has outraged by his conduct. Such, in substance, is the somewhat alarming intelligence brought by the last packet. It is singular that the most juvenile Republic in Europe should take a malicious pleasure in thus affronting its venerable *pere* across the Atlantic, and still more singular that the great commentator on American Democracy, De Tocqueville, is the Minister who abets an ambassador in doing so. It is a very pretty family quarrel as it stands; but, although dissensions in the best regulated household will occasionally occur, we should be sorry to see the "row" proceed so far as the breaking of each other's heads. Republican decency would surely revolt at that. A diplomatic code of manners seems indispensable after what has been recently witnessed in Spain and the United States.

From the European Times.

The grounds alleged of the dispute furnish no sufficient pretext for either party to have recourse to arms; and, at this moment, when we hoped that the flags of the United States, and of France and England would be unfurled, if required, in the Mediterranean to protect the Sultan of Turkey against the oppression and insidious aggression of the Emperor of Russia, it would, indeed, be a deplorable misfortune for the whole world if two Republics, who are looked up to as the champions of freedom, should fix upon this inopportune moment to break out into a most untimely quarrel. The news taken out to the United States by the present packet will, we are sure, operate effectually upon all the influential men in America to do every thing in their power to compose this difference, without making any concession inconsistent with their national honor and independence. The people of France are little disposed to rush into a war, when the battle-field must be on the other side of the Atlantic. Never, at any previous period, was it more essential that a complete accord should exist amongst all the great liberal Governments of the world.

His Excellency D. M. Barringer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Catholic Majesty, with his family and suite, arrived in Paris on Thursday, *en route* for Madrid, and are at the Hotel des Princes, Rue Richelieu.

Paris paper, September 22.

"Old Simon Drum," about whose removal the Democracy made so much ado, has been beaten for Prothonotory in Westmoreland county, the stronghold of the Locofocos, near a thousand votes. The Locofocos have repudiated their own saint. His "blood" turned all to "seed," and poor Simon has been treated worse by the Locofocos than the Whigs. Martyr as he was, and post master as he has been, they pitched him, neck and heels out of the Democratic Convention, and threw him like "physic to the dogs." Hitherto from reveille to tattoo the drum of Simon has been basted, and melancholy notes have answered the sympathizing and desponding heart of Democracy. But now the drum is muffled and poor Simon is an outcast even from the ranks of the faithful.

N. Y. Express.

The two wants in California.—A letter from San Francisco says:

At present, (as the common saying here is,) there are but two things really in demand, viz: women and lumber, the former being exceedingly rare, and the latter bringing from $250 to $400 per thousand feet.

From the Morning Chronicle, Quebec, Canada East, July 22, 1848.

It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of Wistar's Balsam, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebec, and its neighborhood. On inquiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as well as extensively recommended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with suspicion (and in many instances justly so) anything in the shape of a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other commodity; and if there be one class more than another that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack nostrums, it is the faculty themselves. Indeed, the public have a right to look to them for information on the subject, in their character of conservators of the public health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

PLANK ROADS.

We take the following extract from an able article, written by Joseph S. Winter, Esq. of Montgomery, and published in the "Flag and Advertiser," of the 2nd inst., on the general benefits of Plank Roads:

"Were I to occupy your entire columns, I could not enumerate one half the advantages, perhaps, which Plank Roads furnish. I will therefore consign the task to other and more efficient hands. For the present contenting myself with adding that four years since there was not a single Plank Road in the State of New York—now there are over one hundred! That three years since, the city of Utica had not a single Plank Road—now with Railroads and Canals leading to her, she has also five hundred miles of Plank Road, and their ability to compete with Railroads even, is that a Plank Road of one hundred miles is about being constructed alongside the Hudson and Erie canal, with a Macadamized turnpike, and the Erie Railroad, within sight, for almost its entire length, under expectation that it will successfully and profitably compete with all three!—Again, it may be interesting perhaps to state, that hauling is done under contract on Northern Plank Roads, long distances, for less than the charge of transportation on any Southern Railroad; and that in stages passengers are conveyed on Plank Roads for two cents per mile, being less than half the cost on any Railroad south of the Potomac. And what do all these facts tend to prove? Clearly that Plank Roads, in consideration of their cheapness, their quick construction, their great efficacy, and the many peculiarities of our position, (which seem to make them indispensably necessary to us) are what we require, what we must have, and without them we shall be comparatively nothing; with them, every thing!

"The opponents of Plank Roads would perhaps reply (as I have heard intimated) that the country is too thinly populated to warrant Plank Roads. Would not the same remark if justified (and I hold that this cannot be the case) apply with much greater force to the construction of Railroads? And as for the argument, all experience has proven, that Plank Roads are everywhere well sustained, and profitable in all instances in which they have been tried, beyond all expectation. And experimenting in Plank Roads (if experiment it should be termed) would be attended with no tithe of the cost of Railroad building, and the damage, should disappointment ensue, would be comparatively but trifling."

A Great Hunt.—Two parties of fifty men each went hunting near Washington (Pa.) on the 11th instant, and before evening had killed 1,593 squirrels and some hundreds of other game.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
HER MAJESTY,
QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND TO
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

WHEREAS, for a period of twenty years we have diligently studied how we might best ameliorate the pecuniary condition of the Human Family, and deserve the applaudits of mankind. We are now happy almost beyond the power of expression, to impart the joyous intelligence that

THE HOUR HAS COME!

When we can proclaim to the Nations of the Earth the completion of our extended labors, in the announcement that we have

FOUND OUT AT LAST

The process by which riches may be easily acquired, and

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY FACT

Is, that we give to the world, GRATIS, the offspring of those wearisome researches, which continued acerbly a

QUARTER OF A CENTURY

In gestation, asking for ourselves for revealing the

"OPEN SESAME"

Nothing but the delightful assurance that mankind will be at last convinced of the practicability of procuring

A GOLDEN HARVEST

Through the medium of

PYFER & CO.,

The Truly Fortunate and Far-famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,
NO. 1 LIGHT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Let not a few frowns of Fortune cast you down:
She were not Fortune if she did not frown:
Those who in patience bear her chosen awhile
Are those on whom, at last, she most will smile.

MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

PYFER & CO. sold and paid last month a Mountain of Prizes!

EVERY DRAWING TELLS A CHEERING TALE!

☞ Four Extra Clerks required to attend to our correspondents.

☞Only see this Stupendous Luck!☜

$53,000, WHOLE TICKET, sent to a Rail Road Contractor in the State of New York. He ordered a *Package of Tickets*, and Behold the Result! For an outlay of $12 at PYFER & CO'S Far-famed Office, he realized the mammoth Fortune of

$42,500!!!

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

NOT DONE YET!

$20,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Charleston, S. Carolina.
☞ Two hundred one Prizes of $8,000, sent to N. Carolina.
$15,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

Correspondents who visit Baltimore are invited to call at our office, where we offer occular demonstration of our almost Magic Luck.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

GRAND SCHEMES for NOV'R 1849.

All Orders Strictly Confidential.

Date. Nov'r.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	$5	$18 50
2	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
3	37,500	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	32 50
5	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn	8	23 00
6	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	5	15 00
7	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	10	32 50
8	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
9	10,000	66 Nos. 10 drawn	4	11 00
10	50,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn	15	45 00
12	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	8	27 50
13	24,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 50
14	38,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	32 50
15	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 50
16	20,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	18 50
17	33,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	10	32 50
19	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	27 50
20	30,000	66 Nos. 10 drawn	5	17 00
21	30,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	10	32 50
22	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	8	18 50
23	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	20	70 00
25	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	10	25 00
27	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
28	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	32 50
29	20,000	72 Nos. 11 drawn	5	18 50
30	20,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	5	18 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

Please mail orders a few days before the Lotteries draw. Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully sealed.

None but the Managers' PRINTED DRAWINGS sent from PYFER & CO'S.

Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return mail.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.

One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals!

☞ Money, in sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.

Distant Residents throughout the United States, who desire an INCREASE OF FORTUNE, have only to mail an order for a single Ticket or Package, at the prices set forth in the above Schedule, as success must surely crown the result of all orders to the Old Established, Far-Famed and Truly Lucky House of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The following appeal to the Common School Teachers is from a gentleman whose life has been devoted to the instruction of youth, and who possesses a full sense of the importance of popular education to the perpet

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1849.

An immense quantity of goods has been received here, for merchants of this place and the interior, within the last week. Almost every house in town has been busy receiving, opening, and selling, new goods. See our advertising columns for some of the particulars.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Recent circumstances have added greatly to the interest which we have long felt in the prosperity of this venerable Institution, which owes its being to the Constitution of the State itself, and which has so amply repaid the fostering care bestowed upon it, by diffusing over the land the blessings of Education and sound morals. We have rejoiced in its steady advance in the affections and confidence of the public, which we understand have been happily manifested this Session by more than filling up the vacuum made by the departure of an unusually large graduating Class.

The approaching departure of the Rev. Dr. Green, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, to enter upon the duties of Bishop of Mississippi, to which he has been called, and the ensuing selection of some one to fill his Chair, are events which ought not to be passed lightly by. Under Dr. Green's administration, it is admitted on all hands, we believe, that there has been a very great improvement in that department. The literary taste of the Students, their style of declamation, their standards of neatness in composition and of exactness in pronunciation, can hardly be compared with what they were when he commenced his labors.

Who will be his successor? Most devoutly do we hope that the choice will fall upon an Alumnus of the University. It is a remarkable fact, we believe, that Dr. Green is the only graduate of the University who now fills a Professorship. The President is a native of the State, and was for a short period a Student of the University.—The two Tutors are natives and Graduates. All the others are exotics. We do not mention this for any purpose of complaint or disparagement as to them. Very far from it. We believe that they are both capable and faithful to a degree rarely known. But we do mention it in the hope that it will have its influence on all future selections to fill vacancies. There can be no question as to the existence within our own borders of many an Alumnus who would fill with pride and pleasure, and with signal ability, any post in the Institution to which they are bound by so many ties. A State which has furnished such Professors as the two Hoopers, Walker Anderson, Dr. Green, and Mr. Roberts,—not to mention the number who have filled and now fill, with so much credit to themselves, the Tutorships,—cannot be wanting in gentlemen possessing ability and fitness for such posts.

There are considerations of no mean importance, besides State pride, which favor such a selection as we have indicated. For instance, the family connections of a North Carolinian may draw many Students to the Institution, and keep up a warm feeling of affectionate interest in it.—In this particular Dr. Green is known to have been of pre-eminent service to the Institution.—Then there is usually an ability to manage delicate cases of discipline, where a stranger might fail, owing to those prejudices which almost naturally exist between different sections of the country. In this respect, also, Dr. Green's influence has been felt. In both these particulars the other Professors, except the President, have no other influence than what arises from their personal qualifications, which they have fewer opportunities of making manifest, beyond the College precincts, than our native citizens.

Our University has made a valuable impression on the South. We would have that impression continued and deepened. But that can scarcely be effected by constantly introducing exotics into its Faculty. How much more affectionate will be the attachment of the Alumni, when, in looking over the Catalogues, they find the names of their former Class-Mates, or members of the same Society, filling the Professors' chairs. Such is the policy of the other great Institutions of the country. It is notorious that at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, &c., no one can compete with an Alumnus of proper qualifications (or capacity to become qualified,) for a vacant Professorship.—And it is equally notorious, that it is only since the Virginia and South Carolina Colleges have learned to look at home for Professors, that they have eminently flourished.

One of the objects we have in view in penning these reflections, is to induce North Carolinians who have any fitness for such a place, to present their names as Candidates. Perhaps some have already done so. But the range of selection for so very important a station should be as wide as possible. We have heard of four candidates from other States.

IMPROVEMENT.—The Raleigh Register of Saturday last appeared in an enlarged form, having nearly a third more space than heretofore. We trust that the Editor's liberal arrangement will be amply rewarded by the public.

The Richmond Whig seems to be laboring under a strange misconception, for a paper so generally well informed. In reply to the Raleigh Times it says,—

"We meant no sneer at Maryland or North Carolina. We meant merely to express our vexation with the Whigs of those two Whig States, for allowing the elections to go as they did, and we spoke thus, *because they were Whig States.* Had they been otherwise, we should not have murmured.

"The Times does us still greater injustice in representing us as "prejudiced" against North Carolina. Far from being so, we have on every proper occasion, expressed our highest admiration of the "undaunted mettle" of that glorious old Whig Commonwealth. So far from decrying her, we have always been her steady eulogist, and she has always, except in this last case, richly merited everything we could say in her praise. So far from possessing the slightest particle of what the Times is pleased to call "Virginia pride," we only wish the Old Dominion would imitate the example of the old North State."

The Whig has surely forgotten that the election in North Carolina resulted exactly as it did two years ago, in the choice of 6 Whig and 3 Locofoco Congressmen. We think this ought to satisfy a Virginian, whose State, from having 6 Whigs and 9 Locofocos in the last Congress, has come down to 1 Whig and 14 Locofocos in the next.

The reader's attention is directed to the able defence of the Foreign policy of the present Administration, which we have copied from the National Intelligencer.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John S. Gallagher to be Third Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Peter Hagner.

[Virginia has been so much overlooked in the bestowal of office, that the reader will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Gallagher is from that State. Is there any body else from that State that wants an office? He has only to make it known.]

Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of R. H. Gillet, removed.

GOOD NEWS FROM FRANCE.—It is with sincere joy that we record the news from France, which removes all fear of a collision with that government on account of the Poussin affair.

The telegraphic despatch for the morning papers, from London to Liverpool, dated Saturday, Oct. 6, 10 A. M., give the following information:

The Paris *Moniteur* of last night says that *the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of* M. Poussin. It also announces the appointment of M. Bois Le Compt, at present French minister at Turin, to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turin by M. Lucien Murat.

The Moniteur is the official paper in France, so that the news may be relied on.

This is most acceptable news—to all in this country except such factious spirits as the Washington Union, which has taken the part of Mr. Poussin in the matter, and abused our Administration. If the editors of that paper are capable of a feeling of shame, surely this is the moment to experience it. *They* had more regard for the honor of France than France itself! *They* saw nothing but wrong in the conduct of our Administration, whilst France at once admits the wrong to be in its own Minister!

The Union publishes the news, without a word of comment. Out of four columns of Editorials, it had not one word of congratulation, not a line even to direct the attention of its readers to the fact, which was published in an obscure corner, and in small type!

So we wrote on reading the Union of Tuesday last. After taking a day for deliberation, however, the Union ventures to refer to the news. And how? Why, in a strain of self-glorification, mingled with the customary abuse of the Whig party and Administration. It is exactly what the Union expected and predicted! The Editor is very happy! But "the conduct of the French government (says the Union,) is indeed most unfortunate for the whig party. (!!) Louis Napoleon should at least have *pretended to be offended* at the dismissal of M. Poussin, in order to save Mr. Clayton and his other admirers on this side of the Atlantic from exposure." (!!)

"So that after all the braggadocia of the Whig press and the furious attitude of Mr. Clayton, the American Government was only carrying out the wishes of the President of France and of the French government, and all Mr. Clayton's bravery was but sound and fury, signifying nothing. We stated from the first that this was in all human probability the state of affairs, and that the administration was arrayed against a single man, and he unsustained by his own government."

Well, now, this *is* cool!

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says,—

"Our own Government stands nobly vindicated from every suspicion of rashness or imprudence—It has acted promptly, fearlessly and with the safe and noble instinct of true patriotism. The Washington Union, as the special organ of the French Minister and its echoes here, will probably feel this result to be a keen disappointment, as it falsifies their predictions and deprives them of every shadow of ground for denouncing the Government of their own country. But it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying to every one who appreciates the blessings of peace, and estimates at its proper value, the dignity and honor of the country."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The universal interest felt throughout the civilized world in the fate of this gallant adventurer in the cause of science, makes every thing interesting which furnishes hope of his safety. We have copied the accounts received in England, and by singular coincidence, in this country also, of his condition and whereabouts.

The Manchester (England) Guardian published, several days before the arrival of the Truelove, a still more extraordinary coincidence, which the believers in Clairvoyance will be delighted with. A woman was cast into a mesmeric state, (so goes the story,) and actually described Sir John Franklin as she then saw him, mesmerically. She said he was alive and well, but had undergone great hardships. Was in hopes of getting to England in 2½ months. The time, where he was, differed nearly 6 hours from that of Manchester, indicating a difference of longitude of from 85 to 90 degrees. She travelled much further to find Sir Jas. Ross and his party, the difference between his time and that of England being 8 hours, corresponding to 110 to 115 degrees W. Now this is either all humbug, or the account brought by the Truelove, of a daily intercourse between the ships of Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross, is not correct.

LIME.—An excellent quality of Lime is furnished at a Kiln 12 miles from Asheville, Buncombe county, at only *nine cents* a bushel. The limestone lies on and just beneath the surface of the ground. What a fine opportunity for the farmers of the good old State of Buncombe to enrich their lands.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.—The whole quantity of iron required to relay this road, has been purchased on most favorable terms, and the work of relaying is to be commenced forthwith.

SULPHER SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.—During the late season, the number of Boarders at this fashionable place of resort has been, Adults 647, Children 55, Servants 153, Horses 375. Of the Adults, 541 were from South Carolina, 57 from North Carolina, 32 from Georgia, 10 from Alabama, &c.

When we get the Plank Road, and Central Rail Road, to Salisbury, and the Turnpike thence to Asheville, there will be need of a few more Hotels in that far off region. We know many who would like to go to our own mountains instead of the Virginia Springs, Saratoga, &c., if it were not for the difficulty of the route.

GOOD PICKINGS FOR THE LAWYERS.—The Asheville Messenger mentions that on the Docket of Buncombe Superior Court, at its late Term, there were 197 Civil, and over 60 State Cases. Judge Ellis succeeded up to 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in disposing of about 30 of the former, and nearly all of the latter, including one case of manslaughter, one of rape, and two of grand larceny, all of which met with appropriate sentences.

SNOW IN BUNCOMBE.—The Asheville Messenger of the 18th inst. mentions that the tops of the mountains in that vicinity were covered with snow.

A Post Office has been established at Beatty's Bridge, Bladen county.—Jas. H. Meredith, Esq. Post Master.

The Post Office at Davis's Spring, Robeson County, has been discontinued.

CALIFORNIA.—Letters in the N. Y. Commercial state that the "Parker House," at San Francisco, rents for $130,000 a year; a small two story house for $80,000. Lumber sells for $400 per 1000 feet. Mechanics get $12 per day; laborers from $5 to $9. Many of the miners gamble away their gains, and go back to the mines for a new supply of dust. From 5 to 10,000 Americans were at San Francisco.

"Though the hope of gaining wealth (says one of the letters,) seems bright in the eyes of Californians, when they find all the privations and hardships they will have to endure before they can realize those hopes, they then begin to think if they were only at home again, with loved friends, they would be contented to remain at home and work from day to day for a living.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A prodigious scuffle took place in New York lately to get tickets for passage in two new steamers to be started from Panama for San Francisco. Torn clothes and bloody noses were plenty. About 600 tickets were sold at $300 for a cabin passage, and $150 for steerage passage.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great Excitement and Advance in the Cotton Market—English and French Fleets despatched to the Bosphorus—French Troops recalled from Rome—The Poussin Affair, &c. &c.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

The Cotton market had been greatly excited. On the 8th, when the Europa's news from the U. S. became known, prices advanced a penny, and speculators and spinners commenced purchasing extensively. The sales of the week extended to the enormous amount of 116,770 bales, and the advance reached ⅜ to ½d. Speculators took 48,000, exporters 17,000, and spinners 66,000. Fair Uplands are quoted at 6d. The estimated stock in Liverpool is 499,000 bales, against 359,000 same time last year.

In other articles business has not been active, and no material change of prices.

Turkey and Russia.—There is no new feature in the difficulty between these powers, nothing having as yet been heard from the Emperor of Russia in regard to the refusal of Turkey to give up the Hungarian refugees. About 100,000 soldiers were collected around the Turkish Capital, and large English and French fleets were making their way in the same direction. The most perfect unanimity exists between these two powers in support of Turkey, and the general impression was that this would prevent a rupture.

A number of refugees have been put on board American and French vessels, said to be destined for Greece. An eloquent letter from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston is published in the London papers.

The only allusion made in any of the papers received to the difficulty between the French and American Governments is the following, copied from the Paris *Presse:* "Some explanation of the affair is necessary. The French Government demanded an indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects during the Mexican war. This demand having met with some opposition, the French Government charged our Minister at Washington to announce to the American Government that the indemnities claimed would be kept out of the annuities, amounting to twenty-five millions of francs, yet due from France to the United States. It appears that the letter written on the subject by M. Poussin was couched in rather unsuitable language, of which the French Government, without surrendering the claim, *has expressed its disapproval.*"

[There must be a mistake in this; for, if we are not mistaken the French indemnity has all been paid, and France owes us nothing.]

The Moniteur announced the appointment of Lucien Murat as Minister to Turin, and M. Bois Le Compt now Minister at Turin, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. But the fact was stated, of which there was no doubt, that the Government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois was named.

It is stated that the Government is to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita Vecchia.

It is reported that the Pope has taken alarm at the frequent assassination of French soldiers, and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination, if he should return. He expressed a wish, therefore, to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

THE CUBA INVASION PLOT.—A Mr. Williams, Sergeant-Major in the Regiment which lately assembled near New Orleans, confesses, through a St. Louis paper, that the object of the expedition was the invasion of Cuba. The expedition, he says, had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from persons in Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of General Lopez, the great manager of the expedition.

Thanks to the prompt action of the Administration, the lawless scheme, which would have involved us in a war with Spain, was knocked in the head.

POETRY AND PROSE.—All of our readers have heard of Mrs Sigourney, of Hartford, Con., one of the first female Poets of our country. We observe that she has received two premiums from the Hartford County Agricultural Society—not for the best Poems, but for the best pairs of Silk and Linen Stockings, of her own knitting! Her daughter also received a premium for the best Bead Bag, of her own handiwork.

The Society awarded an immense number, probably 500, of Premiums, Medals, Diplomas, &c., for almost every imaginable improvement, or skilful work, in the arts, agriculture, domestic economy, &c.

ABUSE OF POWER.—They have strange ways in politics and law in the city of New York. The former depends all upon "the spoils;" the latter upon political or personal favor—upon any thing rather than justice. We allude to the criminal law. In a late paper of that city, the names are published of one hundred and sixty six persons discharged from custody by order of Aldermen, (whose names are also given,) from the 1st of July to the 15th inst; in every case without even the form or show of an examination! The offences for which they were arrested were principally assault and battery, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, fighting in the streets, keeping disorderly houses and selling liquor therein without license, &c. &c. Fifty-two of the 166 were discharged by one Locofoco Alderman, Patrick Kelly, of the Sixth Ward,—"the bloody Sixth," as it is called, from its having the Five Points within it, and being composed, consequently, of the most rowdy population of the whole city. Among the prisoners discharged by Kelly were some charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner; assaulting police officers, (several instances;) keeping house of prostitution; fighting in the street and keeping neighborhood in continual uproar; grand larceny, (stealing a watch worth $45;) and rescuing a prisoner.

This Alderman Kelly is now on trial himself for being drunk and disorderly in the Station House! Fit representative of such a Ward!

The secret of these numerous discharges is, doubtless, that the Election is coming on, and Alderman Kelly's party wants the votes of these prisoners, which would be lost if they were locked up in the Tombs.

TURPENTINE IN FLORIDA.—Half a dozen gentlemen have made a very successful experiment in making Turpentine in Florida.

The great Convention at St. Louis, to promote the building of a Rail Road from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific, was attended by several hundred Delegates, representing seventeen States. Mr. Benton figured largely in the debates. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress, and the Convention is to meet again at Philadelphia in April 1850.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.—There are some leakages as to the contents of the letters sent from London to Washington by Mr. Rives, on his way to Paris. They hint at an interview with Lord Palmerston, and at a good understanding between the United States and England upon the basis of the free navigation of the San Juan River, and the opening of the whole contemplated line of communication to all nations upon the same terms of track and navigation. This is what the government at Washington and the parties most interested, as we understand, desire.

New York Express.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 23, 1849.

We have good omens from Tampa. I have just seen a letter from Gen. Twiggs, in which he states he has been to Charlotte's Harbor on the 16th inst. and met Bowlegs, Sam Jones, and all the principal chiefs, with about sixty warriors in council. They delivered up three of the murderers, with the HAND of another whom they had killed in captoring. They are friendly disposed to the proposition to remove West, and will give a final answer in December.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.

Difficulty at St. Louis—Senator Benton.—Senator Benton addressed an immense mass meeting last evening on the subject of his instructions from the Legislature. He refused to answer questions respectfully put, in relation to his future action in Congress on the subject of slavery.

Another large meeting held in the rotunda, passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of Mr. Benton. Much disorder prevailed, and the police were called in, there being quite a disturbance.

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, of New Hanover c'ty, to Miss EMELINE SIMPSON.

In Bladen county, on the 25th inst., Mr. CHAS. McNORTON to Miss MARY ELIZA SIKES, daughter of Luke Sikes, all of Bladen.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, very suddenly, of Paralysis, Mrs. ANN MARIA COCHRAN, relict of the late Robert Cochran, aged 71.

In this town, on Monday night, 22d inst., Miss CATHARINE ANN MIMS, aged 23, elder daughter of Mr. Samuel Mims.

In Hernando, Miss., on the 22d of September, BENJAMIN H. DOCKERY, aged about 38 years, formerly of Richmond County, N. C.

In Hillsborough, on the 10th inst., Mr. HENRY NICHOLS, eldest son of R. Nichols, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21.—Steamer Evergreen, with boats Diligence and H. Clay in tow. Also, on the 25th, Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, with Ben Rush in tow, with goods for Cook & Taylor, A Johnson & Co, Taylor & Underwood, S W Fillinghast & Co, Ray & Pearce, Captain Bradford, J D Callais, E J Hale, E W Wilkings, W McIntyre, S Boon, W H Bayne, W Prior, S J Hasdale, J M Beasly, S T Hawley & Son, H Branson & Son, G McNeill, E Fuller, F D Brooce J H & J Martine, J Kyle, J E Bryant, D Johnson, J Jessup, C A Brown, E L & J A Pemberton, W S Latta, J W Cameron, Rockfish Co, Mrs S J Hart, of this place; and for J H Hawley, W D & M R Smith, J T Pope & Co, Prof. M Fetter, R D McNeill, J P Smith & Co, S L Johnson, Jenkins & Roberts, Scott & Smith, J Nicholson, N & E G Knight, McDonald, Knight & Co, J Hiett, J Smith, W R Holt, W Murphy & Co, W B McCorkle & Son, D A Hunt, J Banner, E McDougald, J & J S Gibson, Elkins Manf. Co, R J Steele, J W Norwood, Dort. Lindsay, N L Williams, H Miller, R Gwyn & Son, J P Smith, George Banner, J Covles, Col. Gibson, Miller & Benton, E Belo, Mrs Hunt, of the interior.

October 21.—Steamer W. B. Meares; Oct. 23, Steamer Rowan, with boats Odd Fellow and Mike Brown; Oct. 26, tow boat Ben Berry; Oct. 28, Steamer W. B. Meares, with boats Stevenson and Ready Money in tow, with goods for A C Freeman, J A Weirman, Ingram & Co, G Womack, J F Hoskins, T M Young, W P Bradley, Banner & Crist, S G Coffin, R A Stuart, M Shaw, J D Starr, R Foster, J C Thompson, Scott & McAdoo, T S Lutterloh, A W Steel, W S Gilmer, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, W Dranghon, W McIntyre, Lash & Brothers, J H Thompson, D & W McLaurin, Hunt & Gardner, Island Ford Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, Johnson & Smith, B C Douthel, J M Johnson, Shelly & Field, J McInnis, C L Iller, A Hunt, John Banner, G W Johnson, Tyson & Person, N King & Co, M L & R J Holmes, Brown & Elliott, J A Gilchrist, Barnhart & Hix, Hix & Earnhart, Transom & Brothers, Wall & McDonald, B G Worth, Worth & Sanders, W J McConnel, Jones, Watson & Co, J Hinds, Cranford & Berkhead, A H Lindsay, C A Brown, Hall & Hall, Richmond Co, H & E J Lilly, Rev J H McNeill, Deep River Mining Co, Beaver Creek Co, Rankin & McLean, J P Leak, R L Steele, W G Webb, Rockfish Co, Hearne & Davis, J & T Waddill, E A Schneidtz, Mrs Hale, D McNeill & Co, H Potter, J Stanley, J D Williams, Lee & Walker, J Q McPherson, J H Hall, A A McKethan, S Perry, Jones & Nicholson, J H & J Martine, R M Orrell, E Belo, A Mendenhall, C L Banner, Ag't, Taylor & Underwood, Rowan Factory, Cedar Falls Co, N Gibson, T B Long, Holmes, Earnhart & Co, J & J C Cowles, J P Smith & Co, G Lander, C T Haigh & Son, W Prior, J Bulleck & Co, D W Cameron, M W McNair, R Gray, Washington Mining Co, David Lindsay, J F Chambers, F Fries, W A Lash, A S Young, J H Holland, W B & T S Jordan, H Stauber, W J Parker, J H Hawley, R McKay, J M Williams, W Hawley, C Ellett, Lehman & Butner, J H Lindsay, J E Bryan, F D Broree, Blum & Son, J W Baker, J Jessup, T R Tate.

Oct. 23.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Goods for W McIntyre, E J Hale, Hall, Sackett & Co, A M Campbell, J H & J Martine, W L McGary, and W O Jeffreys, of this place; and for J R & J Sloan, J F Chambers, P B Chambers, E Belo, M Brown & Son, M J Parker, G W Brown, A D Toomer, J Reich, A Newsom, S Hobson, Leman & Butner, T Lineback, G W Walker, A P & R C Poindexter, T S Martin & Co, D Clewell, J R Dodge, H C Davis, T B Long, T Caldwell & Sons, J & J F Garrett, N King, F Fries, F & H Fries, W T Horne, N A Ramsey, King & Hoge, D Lindsay, W S Gilmore, Gilmore & Wiley, R Foster, H A London & Co, and S Carson, of the interior.

October 29.—Steamer Rowan, with boat Crouly in tow, with full cargoes for merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.—Schrs. Glenory from Gardiner, Me., D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte. 19.—Brig Lewis Bean from Boston; Schrs. Isola from Boston, Harrison Price from New York. 20.—Barque Santee from New York; Brig James Wallace from Fall River, Mass.; Schrs. Charles Mills from N. York, Corinthian from Baltimore, Volant from New River, E. L. B. Wales from Philadelphia, Lucretia from Thomastown, Me. 22.—Br. Brigs Empire and Abigail from Liverpool; Schr. James G. King from Charleston. 23.—Brig Rainbow from Newport, Wales. 24.—Barque Gen. Jones from Cardiff, Wales; Schr. Isabella Thomson from Charleston.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Winter Term of this School will commence Nov. 14th, and continue till April 15th, 1850. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

October 22, 1849. 91-3w

NOW RECEIVING,

AT THE FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

GREEN and Black Teas, crushed and powdered Sugar, Nuts, Prunes, Fig Paste, (new article,) Currants, Citron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon, Pepper and Ginger, Camphor, Indigo, Starch, Chocolate, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Prunes, Sperm Candles, Sardines, butter and water Crackers, soda and wine Biscuits, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Principe and Havana Segars, Farina, common Segars, &c. &c.

W. PRIOR.

Oct 27, 1849. 91-6w

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, Dental Surgeon,

BEGS leave to say to his friends and the public of Fayetteville and country, that he will be in town one week, and would be pleased to wait on all requiring his services. Persons in the country, having engagements with him, will please meet him early, at Office No. 35, New Hotel.

Oct. 29. 1w

STRICTLY prime Retailing Molasses, a few hhds. for sale. Apply to

Oct. 29. (2w) B. ROSE & SON.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

Postscript.

A bitter controversy has been waged in the Charlotte papers between Rufus Barringer, Esq. and Maj. Green W. Caldwell, growing out of a publication of the former whilst the latter was a candidate for Congress last Summer. A challenge passed from Caldwell, which was refused by Barringer. The following is the result, as given by the Charlotte Hornet's Nest of Saturday last:—

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.—On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, or about that time, Messrs. Barringer and Caldwell met under Sadler's portico, when a rencontre took place between them. Four pistol shots passed from Major Caldwell, we learn, which were warded off by Mr. Barringer, with the exception of one, which entered and came out of the fleshy part of the left leg below the knee, doing only slight injury. Mr. Barringer had not drawn his pistol before they were parted. We only make such a statement as rumor seems generally to sustain, not being present ourself, nor desirous now of advancing any comment. Major Caldwell gave himself up to the authorities, and has given bail for his appearance at the present term of the County Court. Mr. Barringer was in attendance here on the County Court.

The Salisbury Watchman adds, that the parties had been bound over by Judge Caldwell on the previous Saturday; that Mr. Barringer walked the streets of Charlotte during the day, without any attempt at an attack; that three of the balls passed through Mr. B's coat, and that he had no time, the surprise was so great, to get out his weapons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 30.

No change in the market except that Cotton is a little higher, say 10 to 10¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8; market well supplied. Corn 50 to 52. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Lard dull at 8 to 9. No Lumber on the market; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. No sales of Timber. Turpentine—Yellow Dip $3; Virgin Dip 2 75 to 2 55; Hard 1 20. Tar 1 75. Spirits Turpentine 24½ to 25.

CHERAW MARKET.

COTTON.—From 1000 to 1200 bales received this week. Prices ranged from 10 to 10¼; principal sales, 10 to 10⅛

Flour 6 to 6 50, scarce, and would command our quotations readily for a prime article.

N. C. Argus.

At New York, Cotton has advanced half a cent per pound; sales of 3500 bales. Flour is firm; sales of 15,000 barrels. Corn has advanced 1 cent.

Cotton at Macon 9¼ to 10. At Columbus 9¼ to 9⅝. At New Orleans 8½ to 11. The Europa's news was received at New Orleans on Thursday night last, (the same day the Steamer arrived at Halifax,) and holders of cotton at once advanced their rates ½ of a cent.

At Charleston, Cotton has fully recovered from the late decline. Large sales at ⅞ to 11¼. Flour 5⅞ to 6⅜.

Total receipts of Cotton, 154,538 bales, against 236,105 last year.

Fall and Winter 1849.

WE are now receiving our SECOND SUPPLY of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

—ALSO—

6000 pairs Boots and Shoes, well assorted,
50 dozen Fur Hats; fine Wool ditto,
300 Ginghams and Silk Umbrellas & Parasols,
300 common Cotton ditto,
Men's and Boys' Caps, a good assortment,
Bonnets and Ribbons, a heavy stock,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Carpetings, Ingrain and Brussels, handsome styles, &c. &c.

Our stock is now one of the largest and most desirable we have ever offered, and well worthy the attention of Country Merchants and others.

Call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-6w

☞ Carolinian and Communicator 6 weeks.

More New Fancy Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received, in addition to their former large stock, a beautiful lot of Dress Silks; Cashmere De Rhines; white and colored Tarltans; a few splendid dotted Evening Dresses; white, blue, green and black Italian Crapes and Crape Lieces; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; soap colored and black Silk Shawls; a few splendid Silk Vestings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black, colored and white Kid Gloves; a few magnificent Paris Vesetes, &c.

The public are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing—feeling confident that we are enabled to show one of the handsomest assortments of Goods in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-4w

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

Ready-made CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
China, Crockery, Glass Ware,
and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,
With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale his plantation on Dry Creek, 9 miles north-west from Pittsborough. There is in the tract 460 acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared, and now fresh and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are comfortable and convenient. First rate water and good orchards.

Terms one third in cash or young Negroes, the balance on a credit of one and two years. Persons wishing to buy would do well to view the premises soon, as I am determined to give a good bargain.

N. J. ALSTON.

October 17, 1849. 91-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOW opening, a great variety of GOODS in my line, which will be sold very cheap, consisting of Fancy Goods and Toys, fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Fiddles, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Violin and Guitar Strings, Coral Necklaces, Needles, Canes, Fire Works, &c. Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

EIGHT HUNDRED Lbs. Candy and Sugar Plums,

OF EVERY KIND. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fruit and Toy Store, by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.

October 29, 1849. 91-tf

CHEAP Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

ATTENTION!

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS

RECEIVED daily at Liberty Point House, and for sale to customers on the same terms as heretofore.

The finest WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always to be had at the Bar.

The House will be kept open until 12 o'clock each night, for the accommodation of customers.

ADAM, well known by every one, will always be in attendance.

J. BROOKSBANK.

October 27, 1849. 91-4w

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine lot of double and single barrels GUNS; Revolvers; self cocking and common Pistols; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Nipple Wrenches; Percussion Caps; a great variety of fish hooks and lines, fish poles, reels, dram bottles, floats, gun worms, cleaning rods, dog collars, powder and shot, &c. &c.

For sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber will please come prepared to pay by Superior Court week next, especially all who may have suffered their Accounts or Notes to remain unpaid over 12 months.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Oct. 20. 1wpd

☞ Carolinian 1 wk.

WILLOW WARE

JUST received, consisting of Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and a variety of Baskets, for sale by

W. PRIOR.

October 27, 1849. 91-4w

SOMETHING NEW.

J. T. POPE & CO.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, which will make their stock entirely NEW, and consists in part of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Ready-made Clothing, and Stationary.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GO VIA NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between," and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green.
French Yellow.
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,

Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermilion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SONS STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, ot call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15*th Sept*. 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers and Planters' Almanack for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy,
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Salad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

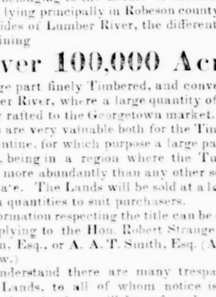
LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!



THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1849. 41Y

LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL

Sept. 14, 1849.

☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

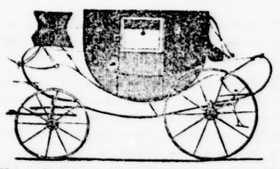
By J. W. Powell, Lenoxville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

NEW FALL GOODS,

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
160 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.

J. & T. WADDILL

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE lately occupied by Edward L. Winslow, Esq.

E. J. HALE.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 20th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.

Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & bleh'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Cashmere-de-E'cosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Moe Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.

50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
2 tons Sole Iron and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut